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the conquest of all magic. Magic as superstition is doomed. As art it will live. A knowledge of conjuring tricks is desirable, and the author advises its communication in the education of children.

In the observation and detection of magical tricks scientists are likely to err widely. Prof. Zöllner failed to notice the trifling acts of the medium, which were really the important things. The psychological problem in the case of the extravagant tales of the wonders of foreign magicians is as to the state of mind of the narrator. The triviality of a number of these tricks are shown. The article is a good popular presentation.

NORMAN TRIPLETT.

*The Modern Occult*, by PROF. JOSEPH JASTROW. Pop. Sci. Monthly, Sept., 1900.

The author shows the relation of the modern occult to ancient occultism, and discusses the present-day phases of Theosophy, Spiritualism and Christian Science, with a passing mention of Alchemy, Astrology, Phrenology, Palmistry and Divine Healing. Christian Science, so-called, is perhaps calculated to exercise a wider influence than the other cults.

The reason for the development of these occult beliefs are: ignorance, a somewhat feeble cast of mind that does not perceive the errors of false logic, and tends naturally to superstition, and an undue anxiety concerning one's own personality. The antidote lies in the diffusion of exact knowledge.

MARGARET K. SMITH.

*La psychologie de 1899 à 1900*, par TH. RIBOT. Revue scientifique, T. XIV, 353-356. Sept. 22, 1900.

In this presidential address before the recent Psychological Congress Ribot reviews Psychology from 1889-1900. In 1889 the interest was chiefly in hypnotism, mind-reading, etc.; in 1892 in psychophysics, nervous system, and exact experiment; in '96 in *everything* that could help in any way; psychophysiology, psychology of normal and abnormal persons, and comparative psychology. In 1900 we begin to find that the psychologist must *interpret* what the neurologist and physiologist discover. In memory and association good work is being done in study of children and unconscious association, the latter amid keen controversy. The study of attention and motor and sensorial reactions tends to show that reactions depend on individual constitution. Whether attention increases intensity and clearness of representations is still doubtful. He hopes for more theses on the emotions, and on complex processes generally, such as reasoning and imagination. Accuracy can be got, by a firm empirical basis in art, anthropology, linguistics, etc. Sound work is being done in genetic psychology on this basis, and much may be hoped in psychology of character, and of the tribe. Germans and Americans lean to psychophysics, French and Italians to abnormal psychology, and English to introspection. We do not at present want general outlines of psychology so much as monographs.

M. F. LIBBY.

*La question des méthodes en psychologie*, par M. GUIDO VILLA. Revue scientifique, T. XIV, 357-362, 22 Sept., 1900.

In this Villa discusses methods in psychology. He also advocated freer scope in handling the vast subject matter of human and animal history from the point of view of psychology, and praised the American methods as illustrated by the non-mathematical yet empirically-grounded and scientific interpretations of James and Baldwin, rather at the expense of the timorously accurate German methods, while admitting that the latter had overthrown the introspective literary dilettantism of the 18th Century. His whole argument is to the effect that